

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7109 號九零百零七千七

日六月八八年辰庚

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1880.

壹拜禮 號十二月九英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
September 17, EDMOND GRENIER, French bark, 300, M. Faubert, Newchang.
23 August, Pens.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
September 17, QUINTA, German str., 874,
Thomson, Saigon 12th Sept., General
G. B. STEVENS & Co.

September 18, ANGOT, British steamer, 814,
Draws, Shanghai 15th Sept., General
SCHIENSEN & Co.
September 18, ANGOT, German 3-m. schooner,
314, Schied, Newchwang 27th August,
Beams—CHINESE.

September 18, PHEONIX, German bark, 251,
Christiansen, Newchwang 25th August,
Beams—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
September 18, GREAT ADMIRAL, American
ship, Cardiff 29th May, General
CAPTAIN.

September 18, JAMES BAILEY, Amer. ship,
1,531, J. W. Man, Cardiff 29th May,
Coal—P. & O. Co.
September 18, CANTON, Siamese bark, 779,
C. Knudsen, Bangkok 28th August,
General—CHINESE.

September 19, BRUNETTE, British bark, 375,
Dow, Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th July, Coal
RUSSELL & Co.

September 19, CORRIER, French bark, 340,
La Porte, Luban 29th August, Wood
LANDSTEIN & Co.

September 19, HING-SHING, Chinese steamer,
444, Houghton, Hoihow 15th Sept.,
General—C. M. S. N. Co.

September 19, NAMOO, British steamer, 370,
J. Paul, 4th Sept., Rangoon 15th Sept.,
Paddy—CHONG WOO.

September 19, ASIA, American steamer,
1,457, J. P. Bartlett, Cardiff 23rd
May, Coal—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Mooth, British steamer, for Foochow.
Caribrook, British steamer, for Swatow.
Alma, German str., for Nagasaki.

Cassidra, German str., for Port Darwin.
Vorligen, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Ping-on, American steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.
September 18, NIZAM, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

September 18, KIRIA, British str., for
Siung-pao, Hoihow, &c.

September 18, NIGHTINGALE, Japan. str.,
for Kobe.

September 18, TUNG-TING, Chinese steamer,
for Miaco.

September 18, Ningpo, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

September 18, PRINCE-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gun
boat, for Canton.

September 18, CASSANDRA, German steamer,
for Port Darwin.

September 18, MEATH, British steamer, for
Foochow.

September 18, AMY, Brit. str., for Canton.

September 18, VOIGTLER, British steamer,
for Shanghai.

September 18, PUNG-ON, American steamer,
for Hoihow.

September 18, CARISBROOK, British str., for
Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Quinta, str., from Saigon.—140 Chinese.
Per Asia, str., from Shanghai.—15 European,
Asian, and 64 Chinese.

Per Hing-shing, str., from Hoihow.—40 Chi-
nese.

For Emily, str., from Manila.—24 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
The following passengers departed on Sat-
urday at 4 p.m. per steamship O. S. COE.
From Hongkong for Southampton.—Sir STAFF-
ORD GREEN, G. B. LISTER, and Mr. J. PRIES. From Hong-
kong for Singapore.—Mr. W. BRAZ.

For Caribrook, str., for Swatow.—8 Chinese.

For Cassandra, str., for Port Darwin.—50 Chi-
nese.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Hing-shing reports left
Hoihow on 15th instant, and had strong Easterly
winds with much rain.

The British bark Nardo reports left Saigon
on the 4th instant. The first part left S. East-
erly winds, the latter part strong S.E. gales and
much rain.

The German steamer Quinta reports left
Shanghai on the 12th instant, and had moderate
S.E. breeze from 13th, then strong N.E. breeze
with various squalls and heavy rain.

The American ship James Bailey reports left
Cardiff on the 29th May. Was 8 days to Java
Head, and had light winds and calms up the
China Sea. The last two days fresh N.E. winds.

The British steamer Amy reports left
Shanghai on the 15th instant at 2 a.m., and had
strong N.E. winds and clear weather to the
Landsends, from thence to Breaker Point light N.E.
winds and heavy rain; from thence to port heavy
squalls and torrents of rain.

The British steamer Faifo reports left New-
chow on the 26th August. The first part
light Northerly winds to Shantung Promontory;
then variable winds to very strong N.E. breezes.
On the 10th and 11th very strong N.E. gale with
thick weather.

The American ship Great Admiral reports left
Cardiff on the 29th May. From Cardiff 75 days
to Java Head, 77 days to Anjer. From
Anjer, British steamer, from Bombay.

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NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
FOR 1880,
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now, in the
EIGHTH YEAR.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-HO, HOIHOI, WHAMPAA, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANPO, TAMSUI, KEE-LUNG, POOCHOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HAIKOW, ICHANG, CHIPOO, TATE, TIENTSIN, NEW-CHIANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIOGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILICIL, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Anam.

The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chromolithograph-Plans of VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGAI; a Chromolithograph-Plan of the CODE OF SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA, PEAK; and Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-KONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Descriptions and Directories, Plans of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

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37, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE:

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FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
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DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
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PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
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AFRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPIETTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Norton.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed sum will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1880.

At the present moment, when China is concluding new conventions with foreign countries giving liberty to her subjects to emigrate, when she has just obtained a subsidy from the Hawaiian Government for the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to maintain a regular line between Honolulu and Canton, it is interesting to learn how Chinese subjects abroad are faring. A great deal has been said and written concerning the bad treatment they are alleged to have received in Peru and Cuba, and there was no doubt good ground for some of the statements given to the world a few years ago, though at the same time we have very good reason to believe that not a few of the emigrants were guilty of gross and wilful exaggeration.

Now, however, that treaties have been concluded with Spain and Peru, and Consuls-General appointed to Havana and Lima, we may hope to hear no more of these stories of bad treatment of the Chinese. In another column we republish to-day, from a Shanghai contemporary, an extract from a letter received by Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang from His Excellency Chen Lan-fan, the Chinese Minister at Madrid, which gives some interesting information relative to the condition of the Chinese in Cuba. The Chinese Minister announces that he has received a report from the Consul-General in Cuba, which goes to show that the Chinese in that island are now enjoying the privileges to which they are entitled, and that an annual subsidy has been granted to a hospital for taking charge of the sick or indigent natives of the Flower Land. With regard to the clause of the Emigration Convention which provides for the gratuitous repatriation of those Chinese who are unable to maintain themselves, the Chinese Consul-General reports that only ten have applied for repatriation, many who are entitled to claim a passage home declining to accept it because they have no money

and do not wish to return to their native land empty-handed. His Excellency Chen expresses himself as well satisfied with the progress of matters in Cuba, and says the information supplied by the Consul has been confirmed by English and French travellers. It is so essentially the interest of the Cubans to treat the Chinese well that, now they have a Consul in their midst, they are not likely to be guilty of acts of oppression or injustice. Unfortunately Cuba is still in a rather unsettled political state, but she nevertheless affords a fine field for the employment of Chinese labour, and perhaps, by and by, of Chinese capital also. The favourable report of the Chinese Minister at Madrid will, we may safely presume, ere long lead to the resumption of emigration to Havana, and possibly to the establishment of a line of steamers between China and South America. In the no distant future the colonies of Chinese in foreign lands will be much more numerous and important than at the present time, since the Chinese Government has clearly abandoned its old restrictive policy by allowing a Chinese line of steamers—a Government monopoly, in fact—to engage in the passenger trade to foreign countries. In the Pacific States of America and some of the Australian Colonies, where they have come into active competition with the Caucasian labourer, the Chinese are now unwelcome to the majority, and excite hostile feeling, but in the sunny lands of South America, Hawaii, and Cuba they are sure of a favourable reception, with no likelihood of a sudden reversal of public opinion against them.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Gutzeit-Angus cable is repaired, and telegraphic communication with Shanghai, Japan, and Europe is restored.

We would direct attention to an advertisement which appears in our advertising column, offering a premium of 25% for the best essay on "The Medical Means of Counteracting the Effects of Opium-smoking in China."

The Shengai *Outline*, on a good authority from Peking, that the under signatures of the Russian Ultimatum were the ratification of the Livenia Treaty and the payment of Taels 250,000,000, and that there is no prospect of the Grand Council being avenged upon themselves.

A Shanghai contemporary states that Mr. William D. Seeger, at present United States Consul at Chinkiang, is to have for Canton and for the time being the charge of the Consulate there. Mr. Ernest J. Smithers, of Dallas, has been appointed to Mr. Seeger's office in Chinkiang, and is expected to arrive there shortly.

The American "Ship Annie H. Smith," Captain Bartlett, which arrived here yesterday, reports left Cardiff on 23rd May, and had very bad winds in North Atlantic, 30 days to equator. Had strong E-stery winds from 31.22 S. to 40° S. On the 11th of July, in lat. 40° 25' South and long. 171° W., strong Easterly gales. At 5 p.m. while steaming gib lost John Guyre overboard, from the bowsprit. The boat was swamped, and a seaman named O'Neil was drowned. Was 80 days to Anto.; 11 days in Sunda Straits, and had calms and light airs all the way.

The following account of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st August is published in the Gazette:—

BANKS. AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Central Bank Corporation \$674,175
London and Chinese Bank 477,195
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, &c. 650,167
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 1,367,116
Total \$3,198,456

The Chinese steamship *Kang-ki*, Captain Crowley, which arrived here yesterday, reports left Hoikow on the 5th instant, and was tacked up to the steamer *Saint Paul* on the 8th at 11.30 p.m. with loss of a crew, but had suffered no other apparent damage. Hoikow is about one mile out of Hoikow on the 5th instant, immediately upon hearing of the *Kang-ki*'s disappearance, and rendered every assistance, even sending her agent and towing her to Hoikow, where, with the assistance of the carpenters and blacksmiths from H.M.S. *Magnie*, a temporary rudder was made and shipped. Left Hoikow on the 15th, and was tacked up to the steamer *Saint Paul* on the 18th at 11.30 p.m. with loss of a crew, but had suffered no other apparent damage. 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ern Peking, and was, on the occasion, adjudicated on Tadou, Kuei-fang, he was appointed to the office. We have now reached the period in Li's career—the final struggle against the Taiping Rebels. Encouraged by the humiliation which the Central Government received at the hands of the English and French in 1860, the Taiping rebels broke through the blockade of Nanking and advancing towards the South, defeated an Imperial army and captured Soochow and Hangchow. The Chinese Emperor, who had been captured by the rebels, remained neutral, induced mainly by the attorney of the Missionaries, who thought that they recognized in Hien-Hui-chuan a second Constantine, and that the Chinese, who singly showed such good fight against the new Christians, would go over, a whole nation, into the Christian camp if the Taiping succeeded in winning the reigning Emperor. In the year 1862, however, the Governor of Hangchow and Fuzhou found that the whole was under the influence into the Imperialist seal, and no man perhaps profited more by this action of the Foreign government than the subject of this sketch. He obtained credit for General Stavely's defense of Shanghai, and for Colonel Gordon's victories ending in the capture of Soochow and the pacification of Ningpo. Indeed, the Grand Secretary had given him the title of "Generalissimo." In reward he was granted the rank of Justice Guardian of the Hair Apparatus.

In 1864 on re-ception of Ch'ing-chow, midway between Soochow and Chinkiang, Li was given hereditary rank of the 7th grade.

In May 1865 Li was granted an hereditary title of the 3rd degree with the hereditary appellation of "Li." During this year he acted as Governor-General of Yunnan. Two years later, on the return of Teling-Kwei to the South in 1867, he was made Imperial Commissioner for the suppression of the Nien-fai rebellion. In the following year he was appointed Governor-General of Hu-kwang, and he still held supreme command of the forces acting against the Nien-fai from the south.

In 1869 the Governor-General of Chihli, and the Governor of Shantung reported to the Emperor that the Nien-fai were marching north towards the capital, and that measures must be taken to oppose their advance. In February of this year a decree appeared, in which the Emperor expresses his wrath at this intelligence. "We trusted Li Hung-chang with the High Office of Imperial Commissioners for the suppression of the rebellion. How has our confidence been rewarded? In spite of our urgent commands that he should take immediate action against the Nien-fai, he did nothing, and must be taken to oppose their advance."

He could do nothing in the manner of the witticism of the Emperor, which enabled him to declare that the conduct of the Nien-fai was entirely separated from his husband, in going to make himself in bol-sze-que costume with a single man, and in spending his days for weeks in association in the shop of a person in the position of Oscar Farquharson, the keeper of a stall or booth at a fair, and in cooking his meals for him, could be characterized otherwise than as most improper.

Neither has he written a single line in reply to our repeated inquiries. What has he about? Let him be deprived of the pao-chou's feather-striking jacket and his hereditary rank?" In July of the same year another decree appeared, in reply to a memorial from Li announcing the coming of the Nien-fai to the West, the death of their chief Chang-Tsien, and the arrival of the Governor-General of Yunnan, and that he had attempted to have his husband removed from their operations, and has left our capital exiled.

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In 1869 Li took the seals as Governor-General; and in the same year he administered the affairs of Hanoi in addition to the superior office.

In January 1870 Li was ordered to Kweilow to cope with the Miao-hunian rebels, and his brother Li Hui-ting took over the Government of Hu-kwang. The mother of the fortunate brother was living in the West in the Governor-General's Yards, and she had gone to and from Yunnan, and her son had come to her place of residence a piece of good fortune, perhaps unparalleled. The whole of the military forces in Szechuan, Kweilow, and Hu-kwang were put under Li's direction. But in the following March he received counter-instructions directing him to proceed to Shensi immediately, to take his seat against the Miao-hunians of the North-West, and in the event of his success to proceed to the extinction of the Nien-fai. He had expected to triumph in his efforts, when in September 1870 he was appointed Governor-General of Chihli and ordered to Tsin-tau to face the difficulty arising from the massacre of the French.

In this year, 1870, when the difficulties with which the Government struggled were greater perhaps than at any time since 1860, Li seems to have been the only man in the Central Powers in the course of a few months to have succeeded in handing the Imperial arms in Kweilow and Shensi, provinces of the two opponents of the French, and then to undertake the Government of Chihli.

In the summer of 1873 the Grand Secretary was appointed to meet Sir Thomas Wade and negotiate terms for the settlement of the Yunnan case. The result was the Ch'ueo Convention signed in September, 1876; and here this sketch must end.—F. B.—*China Review*.

THE ROBERTSON DIVORCE CASE

In the Divorce Division on the 30th July Sir James Hanmer had again before him the remarkable case of Robertson v. Robertson and Eva Gross. The petition is that of the husband, her Majesty's Consul-General at Yokohama, for the dissolution of the marriage by reason of the alleged infidelity of his wife with Count Oscar Farquharson, an Italian.

The wife, Mrs. Robertson, the respondent, gave evidence. She said that at the time of the acquisition of her husband she was living with this gentleman as his wife. The petitioner believed that she was married to this gentleman. There was no children of the marriage. They went to Japan, and lived together on very affectionate terms. It was not true that she was a bachelors' party, for other ladies were there. Owing to a severe storm in Japan, her husband became ill with a stroke. When returning from a physician she complained of a pain in her side and sat down on a low seat. Her husband was very angry with her and wanted her to return home. He pushed her and said, "Go to the devil, and never come to me again." He rescued her.

An American lady, Mrs. G. L. Robertson, and her son, the son of Sir Brooks Robertson, her father-in-law, she charged her husband with throwing her into the water. The quarrel was afterwards made up. There was an agreed separation. When they came to England her husband wrote her a number of affectionate letters. He left her in lodgings at Marquess Hotel, and kissed her, giving her £20. She had no idea that he had any financial resources.

She afterwards found him in the Charing-cross Hotel, and asked him for an explanation. He made no charge whatever against her, but stated that he intended to leave her. She declined to sign any deed of separation. She was very much distressed by her husband leaving her in that way. While living in Marquess Street she tried to poison herself and to commit suicide. The people at the house interceded, and she was admitted to the Royal Free Hospital. Subsequently she went to Italy, and took lodgings at the house of Countess Farquharson, who kept a boarding house. At Bologna she went to the fair, and from the house of Count Oscar Farquharson they could have a good view. On one occasion, while dining at a restaurant, Count Farquharson became "a little gay," and repeated some affectionate party to her, at which she took offence. She then left the restaurant and went to the Charing-cross Hotel, and asked him for an explanation. He made no charge whatever against her, but stated that he intended to leave her. She declined to sign any deed of separation. She was very much distressed by her husband leaving her in that way.

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Some other evidence was then called in support of the respondent's statement.

The President delivered judgment on the 3rd August, deciding first on the question of charges allowed in his bill. It was Mr. Robertson's contention that he had lost his wife, he held that she had failed to establish either of them. She alleged that her husband had been guilty of cruelty. One of the instances given by her was that he had used a horse-whip towards her while living in Japan. The charge was denied by the petitioner, and the respondent had adduced no concrete evidence to sustain his contention.

After the trial, the parties were separated. Subsequently she went to Italy, and took lodgings at the house of Countess Farquharson, who kept a boarding house. At Bologna she went to the fair, and from the house of Count Oscar Farquharson they could have a good view. On one occasion, while dining at a restaurant, Count Farquharson became "a little gay," and repeated some affectionate party to her, at which she took offence. She then left the restaurant and went to the Charing-cross Hotel, and asked him for an explanation. He made no charge whatever against her, but stated that he intended to leave her. She declined to sign any deed of separation. She was very much distressed by her husband leaving her in that way.

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EXTRACTS.

TAKEN ON TRUST, OR THE CONFIDING BOOTHCLACE.
"Trust me!" she cried. "Ah, who could dare to doubt the truth that sparkled in her eyes?"
"The truth is," quoth she, "I'll pay you by-and-by, Unwilling fear with indignation awoke."
Tall was she graceful, elegant, and fair, Loveliest her face, in purest pink and white; Symmetrical her figure, slender, and slight; And who can sing the glory of her hair?
"Trust me!" she said. "Her dulcet accents thrilled And compared pretences by their wily art, As she smiled, her ruby lips apart, She conquered; and I promised as she willed. I trusted her. A humble bumblebee I— What mortal man who saw her had done less? My fair fate, my beautiful princess!— And then she said, "I'll pay you by-and-by."
I watched her enter by the mystic door— The door of golden splendour of the stage— The stage whereon she earned her weekly wage, And earned the love that made me small and poor. Then entering hard by into the Pit,
I saw my sweet behind the footlights shine; And well I knew that thing that shone was mine, And well I knew she had not paid for it.
All the stars were gayly bright as she, Dimples, dimples, dark and dark her face; They did not shine with Day and Martin's best, They were not polished to the same degree.
"Trust me!" she said. "I'll answer now, I will!" For drear descent in that case could lie; Besides she said, "I'll pay you by-and-by"— But, was it me, she owes that penny still— Judy.

A STORY OF THE CENSUS.

There is sometimes a certain shrewdness even in ignorance, an incident related by the *New York Tribune* amusingly shows. A collector in St. Louis, it appears, surprised a coloured couple who, we are told, "were in the act of fighting like wild cats." The lady and gentleman thus occupied suspended operations upon the approach of the great official, and asked him what he wanted. "I am taking the census," was the reply. "You can't get no sense here, kase we ain't got any," remarked the coloured man. "Do you see dat po' on the stove yonder? Look into it. You don't see nothing in it, do you? I went to work on de loves dis mawnin', and fore I left gib Julia a dollar an quarter to git dinner wid." White man, it's dinner time now, ain't it? Of course it is, but dinna ain't ready, nor likely to be. Dere ain't no pervisions in de house neither, and de doleman's a quarter's gone. Julia's done spent it for whisky. Do you s'pose if she'd had sense she'd a spent a dollar an quarter for whisky? Do you s'pose if I'd had sense I'd give her the dollar an quarter? guess not." And they went at their quarrel once more hammer and tongs. It is to be feared that on the 3rd of April, 1881, there will be found even in our own enlightened and highly-educated land not a few as much in the dark as this "senseless" pair concerning the true nature and objects of the census—*Daily Telegraph*.

CLIMBING FOR BIRDS' EGGS.

My companion preferred remaining on the top of the cliff, and the second man held the rope, on which he was to keep a constant pull, but not enough to prevent our descent. I had the end of the rope fastened under my arms, the rope coming up in front. We clambered carefully down about a hundred feet, and here we came upon the first of the sea parrot's burrows, where I secured a specimen of these curious little birds, which were carefully placed in a basket carried with us. All this place required the most careful climbing, since the steep grassy slopes were slippery as ice. Even here were secured a good number of eggs and young penguins, which Heffernan took for conversion into food and feathers. We had searched the grassy places, and we were now to cross a perpendicular rock whose smooth surface only afforded small crevices into which the fingers could fit, and foothold here and there. I confess I looked at it with considerable hesitation; but Heffernan reassured me by making me first lie with feet extended upon the great slope to which we clung, and then, without using my feet, pull myself up. The strain was upon the rope, and with muscles trained to take fourteen stone hand over hand up the shrouds to the cross-trees. I found that, with four or five stones less to carry, my arms felt strong enough to support me and drew me up with curious and delightful ease. On, then, to the face of the cliff I went, clinging to the grasses, holding on to crevices, and carefully feeling below for some hole or projection large or deep enough to give me foothold. Standing at last on a projecting point in the very middle of the bare, straight cliff, I looked below, where the sea was leaping against its base; and when the first tingling sensation had passed away the feeling of freedom and confidence was worth the trouble and anxiety of danger in working across the cliff. Again I turned to the cliff and worked across, when I found myself at an angle, at the other side of which was a broad ledge. Casting off the rope I unloosed myself by examining closely the nests in which hundreds of eggs were scattered about. Thousands of birds flew about me screaming wildly, the seagulls wheeling outwards and dashing at me as if determined to try conclusion, turning just as they came within reach. The little birds were the boldest of them all, some almost touching me as they flew past me with loud screams determined to make a struggle for their nest, that lay at my feet. Soon I came to a cove, running in for thirty feet at right angles to the cliff, and here I waited for Heffernan, who, having quickly clambered along the place over which I had passed, was now walking along the ledge. In every crevice in the sides of the craggy walls were rooted, while the rock was covered with green and grey mosses and lichen. Even here, as it was above the sea, a natural basin in the rocky floor was filled with salt water, nor in heavy weather the waves mount the straight cliff wall to an extraordinary height above the sea level, the white foam being sometimes driven over cliff almost five hundred feet high. Having rested here for a short time we went along the ledge, Heffernan picking the fresh eggs from the nests, which he did with as much certainty as if he had tested them with a scientific apparatus. Several times he fastened the basket to the rope, indicating by a few jerks that it was to be hauled to the top until there must have been a sufficient number of eggs sent up to make uplets for a brigade. Then when we got to the end, where the face of the cliff was so smooth as to afford no foothold beyond where the ledge ceased, we decided on mounting to the summit. I went first, and seizing a narrow ledge within reach, pulled myself up. So from ledge to ledge, from tuft to tuft, I swung hand over hand, my feet sometimes dangling, sometimes with ample hold for hand and foot, but always with a delightful sense of power to reach any spot which the fingers could obtain the slightest hold. Still it was fatiguing enough as I found, when I clambered over the top and sat down to watch the ascent of Heffernan. Nothing could exceed the caution of the man holding the rope. He stood well against it, always keeping a steady pull upon the rope and evidently prepared for the greater strain if the hand should slip, or a tuft of grass give way—such an accident being by no means improbable; but with a strong and steady hand at the top, over there would be time to grasp at something else before the weight began to tell.

St. James's Gazette.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MR. MARTIN E. TUPPER AT ALBURY HOUSE.—Albury House, long the dwelling of Mr. Martin E. Tupper and his wife, who—by the way, are cousins—must not be confounded with the "great house" of the neighbourhood, Albury Park, a feature of the pretty country in which it is situated. The great house is still inhabited by the Duke of Northumberland. It is therefore full of traditions of the Iringtons, of whom it may at least be said that, notwithstanding the great majority of religious sects, they have injured nobody, and have not been a visible source of annoyance and irritation to the rest of the population. They are apparently harmless creatures; and new that the original number of apostles has diminished to two, there seems no immediate danger of their developing those militant instincts apparently inseparable from ordinary priesthood. Mr. Tupper, however, although a man of deep religious feeling, has never allowed himself in any doctrinal warfare. As he is a Christian without sectarian fury, so is he a writer either too kind-hearted or too thick-skinned—both useful qualities in every-day life—to care much for what is said about him. Perhaps no man of mark has been more mercifully lampooned and laughed at than Mr. Tupper, and most admirably. Mr. Arnotworth, however, when we last the robust children and egg-sauces at his hospitable table, had yet allowed himself to "run to beard," and retained all the juvenility expressed by clean shaving and physical as well as mental activity; while Mr. Tupper still cherishes the beard he cultivated when the fashion for retaining that ornament came in. The two have now grown apart, so to speak, although it is impossible to overlook the resemblance of the clean-cut features. Mr. Arnotworth, however, is always a sturdy, while Mr. Tupper is long since become the dandified body. His broad white collar tells of one who does not tread on the heels of fashion, as his "coarseness" tells that although an *ad welter precus negotis*, as would say—for no mad better loves, tanque sport of capping verses—and a lover of frost, he is yet a scholar who lives in the country, not a countryman. This is made obvious by his "Courting Canzonet," in which he goes out to kill someone, much against the grain, and scolds some animal, apparently a greyhound, for being "unkind" in leaving "poor crat so panting bobbin." One night he goes farther, and affirms that he is a Londoner in the country, with an antiquarian and topographical, as well as poetical, turn of mind, as evinced in "King Vere," "Parley Heath," and "Stephen Langton." He is of the literary generation which had formed its habits before the gospel of cricket and outrigger was shouted from the housetops by loud-voiced muscular apostles, and, despite his gallops and rifle songs, is every inch of him the gentle connoisseur of the D'Orsay age.—*World*.

furniture. There, and in the course of long tours on the European and American continents, he has written, as he expresses it, when he felt absolutely impelled to say something—now working vigorously for months at a stretch, now enjoying fair quiet and sweet rest for years unmarked by literary production.

Among his orange-tree and pasias, eradicated amid the sunny Surrey hills, Mr. Tupper has lived for many years surrounded by his family; but of late, like many veterans, he has recognised the sad truth of Victor Hugo's verse:

"Somewhat
Los viandales senti fatis, as fuit vent de mort,
Pou leurs fumoirs, et au son des tambours
Ces sapeurs ont court, et n'ont pas la paix."

One son already lies in Albury churchyard, and the sword and scabbard another tall of the gallant young soldier who found a grave in South Africa.

Time and recent sorrow have whitened the hair of the man who at one time might, save for his lesser stature, have been mistaken for a celebrated contemporary, Mr. Harrison.

Arnotworth, who was at the zenith of his fame when *Proverbial Philosophy* was slowly

published, has withdrawn himself from

ordinary priesthood.

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never allowed himself in any doctrinal warfare.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Received on CHINA on the 13th Sept., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards per piece ... \$2.95 to 3.15

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. ... \$9.00 to 18.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 24 to 32, per 400 lbs. ... \$18.00 to 30.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$14.00 to 17.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$15.40 to 16.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$16.50 to 17.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$16.60 to 16.40

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$17.00 to 17.50

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$17.30 to 17.50

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$17.50 to 18.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$17.60 to 18.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$17.80 to 18.00

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$18.00 to 18.50

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$18.20 to 18.50

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Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$18.70 to 18.50

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$18.80 to 18.50

Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$18.90 to 18.50

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Cotton Yarn, 100 yards per piece ... \$23.60 to 18.50

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